



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The book extends over a very large field of the law. It is written in clear and concise language, and with careful regard for detail and logical sequence. Starting with the general principles of law and a history of political power, the work includes the constitutional law of the United States, and the law governing the conduct of persons, including a critical analysis of the subject of property, treats very fully of procedure, and finally applies the general rules and principles to tort, criminal, and contract law. The apparent purpose of gradually advancing the student in the systematic and orderly manifestation of the rules of law, and the skillful manner in which the author has expounded his principles and connected them with modern business and thought by examples and illustrations, make this an excellent book, though some doubt may be felt as to the ability of the average beginner to make the best use of so much information. Because of its clearness of exposition and extensive character, the book will be of value to the trained lawyer, and the student of law in any state who wishes general preparation for bar examination will find here an excellent aid.

An appendix gives a very good summary of the Judiciary Act for the regulation of the federal judicial system, which went into effect January 1, 1912. There are no notes. The index, unlike so many, approaches so near to completeness that it may well be useful to lawyer and student.

C. J. R.

The Liability of Railroads to Interstate Employes. By Philip J. Doherty, of the Boston Bar. Boston. Little, Brown, and Company, 1911. pp. 371.

This book is upon a new and interesting subject. It deals with the constitutionality and interpretation of the Employers' Liability Acts of 1908 and 1910, the Safety Appliance Act, and other statutes for the safety of interstate railroad employees. The practical value of the work will be seen when we recollect that most of the railroads of the country are engaged in interstate commerce, that most of the employees of an interstate railroad are themselves engaged in interstate commerce, and that it has been held that the Employers' Liability Acts supersede and render inoperative all remedies heretofore existing by the laws of the states as to similar actions.

After dealing with the construction to be given to such enactments, the author takes up the intent of Congress in passing the Employers' Liability Acts, a review and criticism of the basis of the fellow servant doctrine, the nature of the action given by the Acts, what railroads and employees are engaged in interstate commerce, the construction of the Acts, and a review of the Safety Appliance Acts, the Hours of Service Law, and the Locomotive Boiler Inspection Law. About half of the book is devoted to discussing the constitutionality of the Employers' Liability Act of 1908. The author states the grounds upon which he believes its constitutionality can be supported, and considers at length the objections that have been urged against its validity. All these topics are adequately treated and the last has received a very extensive discussion. This work will be of much interest and value to those interested in litigation or legislation relative to Employers' Liability and Interstate Commerce.

J. A. S. Jr.